Devi, S.
10/022832

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, PASCAL, DISSABS, FEDRIP' ENTERED AT 12:13:39 ON 23 NOV 2004

- Author (s)

L1	185	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"COUTURE F"?/AU
L2	997	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"HAMEL J"?/AU
L3	463	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"BRODEUR B"?/AU
L4	25788	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"MARTIN D"?/AU
L5	419	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"BRASSARD P"?/AU
L6	165	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"BEAUDOIN F"?/AU
L7	2	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	PREFONTAINE P?/AU
L8	1	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5 AND L6 AND L7
L9	25	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L1 AND (L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7)
L10	250	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L2 AND (L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7)
L11	211	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L3 AND (L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7)
L12	1	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L4 AND (L5 OR L6 OR L7)
L13	1	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L5 AND (L6 OR L7)
L14	1	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L6 AND L7
L15	280	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L10 OR L11 OR L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7) AND CHLAMYDIA?
L16	26	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L15 AND ANTIGEN
L17	49	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L8 OR L9 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L16
L18	18	DUP REM	L17	(31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)	

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:276016 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:308526
TITLE: Haemophilus influenzae antigens and corresponding DNA fragments for diagnosis and treatment of Haemophilus influenzae infection
INVENTOR(S): **Hamel, Josee; Couture, France; Brodeur, Bernard R.; Martin, Denis;** Ouellet, Catherine; Tremblay, Mireille; Charbonneau, Annie; Vayssier, Catherine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shire Biochem Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028889	A2	20020411	WO 2001-CA1402	20011002
WO 2002028889	A3	20030410		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,

GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2424275	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424275	20011002
AU 2002011999	A5	20020415	AU 2002-11999	20011002
EP 1322762	A2	20030702	EP 2001-980063	20011002
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001014403	A	20040217	BR 2001-14403	20011002
JP 2004509647	T2	20040402	JP 2002-532471	20011002
US 2004171802	A1	20040902	US 2003-398186	20030402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-236712P P	20001002
			WO 2001-CA1402 W	20011002

AB The present invention relates to polypeptides and polynucleotides of Haemophilus influenzae BVH-NTHI1, BVH-NTHI2, BVH-NTHI3, BVH-NTHI4, BVH-NTHI5, BVH-NTHI6, BVH-NTHI7, BVH-NTHI8, BVH-NTHI9, 10, BVH-NTHI11, and BVH-NTHI12 genes. The polypeptides and polynucleotides (DNA or RNA) and fragments are useful for prophylaxis, diagnostic and/or therapy of Haemophilus influenzae infection in humans.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:503389 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:92724
TITLE: **Chlamydia** pneumoniae BVH-CPN1-19 **antigens** and encoding polynucleotides for diagnosis and therapy of **Chlamydial** infections
INVENTOR(S): **Couture, France; Hamel, Josee; Brodeur, Bernard R.; Martin, Denis**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shire Biochem Inc., Can.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 122 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1219635	A2	20020703	EP 2001-130295	20011221
EP 1219635	A3	20031008		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003059896	A1	20030327	US 2001-22832	20011220
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-256941P P	20001221

AB **Chlamydia** pneumoniae polypeptides (i.e. BVH-CPN1-19) and polynucleotides (i.e. BVH-CPN1-19 gene) encoding them are disclosed. Said polypeptides are antigenic and therefore useful components for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of **Chlamydia** infection in animals. Also disclosed are recombinant methods of producing the protein **antigens** as well as diagnostic assays for detecting **Chlamydia** bacterial infection, particularly C. pneumoniae.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:223203 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200223203
TITLE: Maternal Sip-specific antibodies confer protection to mouse

neonates challenged with serologically distinct Group B streptococcal isolates.

AUTHOR(S): **Martin, D.** [Reprint author]; Rioux, S. [Reprint author]; Gagnon, E. [Reprint author]; **Hamel, J.** [Reprint author]; Charland, N. [Reprint author]; **Couture, F.** [Reprint author]; **Brodeur, B. R.** [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laval University Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada

SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2001) Vol. 101, pp. 340. print. Meeting Info.: 101st General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Orlando, FL, USA. May 20-24, 2001. American Society of Microbiology. ISSN: 1060-2011.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002

AB Group B Streptococcus (GBS) is a major life-threatening infection in neonates and in young infants. To evaluate the protective potential of antibodies (Abs) directed against the GBS Sip surface protein, CD-1 female mice were immunized subcutaneously three times at three-week intervals with 20 mug of highly purified recombinant Sip protein and QuilA adjuvant. Control female mice were injected with phosphate-buffered saline and QuilA. These mice were bred two weeks after the last injection. All neonates were injected subcutaneously within 24 h after birth with between 4X104 and 8X105 cfu, depending upon the GBS strain used for the challenge. Pups born from Sip-immunized mothers were protected against challenge with GBS strains of serotype Ia/c (72/73:98%), Ib (22/28:78%), II (42/44:95%), IIIR (48/61:78%) and V (26/27:96%). In comparison, the majority of pups born from control mothers did not survived the challenge with GBS strains of serotype Ia/c (2/45:4%), Ib (0/23:0%)II (0/34:0%), IIIR (1/41:2%) and V (3/24:12%). ELISA and immunoblots confirmed that Sip-specific Abs are transferred from immunized pregnant mice to their fetuses. Maternal Sip-specific Abs persisted for at least 43 days in the sera collected from pups. These data confirmed that this highly conserved protein induces cross-protective Abs that are efficiently transferred across the placental barrier.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:201472 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200201472

TITLE: Regulation of genes encoding protective proteins from the pneumococcal BVH-3/-11 family.

AUTHOR(S): Charland, N. [Reprint author]; Sanfacon, J. [Reprint author]; Pineau, I. [Reprint author]; **Couture, F. C.** [Reprint author]; **Martin, D.** [Reprint author]; **Brodeur, B. R.** [Reprint author]; **Hamel, J.** [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laval University Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada

SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2001) Vol. 101, pp. 304. print. Meeting Info.: 101st General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Orlando, FL, USA. May 20-24,

2001. American Society for Microbiology.
ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 2002
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 2002

AB BVH-3 and BVH-11 are two pneumococcal homologous, conserved and surface-exposed proteins. Vaccination of mice with these proteins confers protection against experimental pneumonia. Southern blot and sequence analyses of genomic DNA allowed the identification of 2 additional family members, BVH-11.2 and BVH-11.3, presenting high degree of homologies with BVH-11. Moreover, these analyses showed that BVH-3 and BVH-11.2 genes were contiguous on one part of the genome, whereas BVH-11 and BVH-11.3 were also contiguous and located about 167 kbp apart from the other two family members. Reverse-transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) studies, Northern blot analyses and identification of transcriptional start sites by 5' Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends (RACE) showed that these genes were not organized in operons with their related neighbor. Expression levels at different growth phases were measured by Slot blots and quantitative RT-PCR techniques. Maximum expression peaked during early and late-log phases. These findings suggest that each gene has a growth-phase-dependent expression.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:685409 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:28407
TITLE: Identification of group B streptococcal sip protein, which elicits cross-protective immunity
AUTHOR(S): **Brodeur, Bernard R.**; Boyer, Martine; Charlebois, Isabelle; **Hamel, Josee**; **Couture, France**; Rioux, Clement R.; **Martin, Denis**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Recherche en Vaccinologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Quebec, et Universite Laval, Ste-Foy, QC, G1V 4G2, Can.
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (2000), 68(10), 5610-5618
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A protein of group B streptococci (GBS), named Sip for surface immunogenic protein, which is distinct from previously described surface proteins, was identified after immunol. screening of a genomic library. Immunoblots using a Sip-specific monoclonal antibody indicated that a protein band with an approx. mol. mass of 53 kDa which did not vary in size was present in every GBS strain tested. Representatives of all nine GBS serotypes were included in the panel of strains. Cloning and sequencing of the sip gene revealed an open reading frame of 1,305 nucleotides coding for a polypeptide of 434 amino acid residues, with a calculated pI of 6.84 and mol. mass of 45.5 kDa. Comparison of the nucleotide sequences from six different strains confirmed with 98% identity that the sip gene is highly conserved among GBS isolates. N-terminal amino acid sequencing also indicated the presence of a 25-amino-acid signal peptide which is cleaved in the mature protein. More importantly, immunization with the

recombinant Sip protein efficiently protected CD-1 mice against deadly challenges with six GBS strains of serotypes Ia/c, Ib, II/R, III, V, and VI. The data presented in this study suggest that this highly conserved protein induces cross-protective immunity against GBS infections and emphasize its potential as a universal vaccine candidate.
REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:684086 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:235837
TITLE: Intranasal immunization with gonococcal outer membrane preparations reduces the duration of vaginal colonization of mice by Neisseria gonorrhoeae
AUTHOR(S): Plante, Martin; Jerse, Ann; **Hamel, Josee; Couture, France**; Rioux, Clement R.; **Brodeur, Bernard R.; Martin, Denis**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vaccine Unit, Laval University Medical Research Center, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4G2, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Infectious Diseases (2000), 182(3), 848-855
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
PUBLISHER: University of Chicago Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Nasal immunization was studied to determine if it could elicit an immune response capable of preventing vaginal colonization by Neisseria gonorrhoeae or of reducing its duration in the estradiol-treated mouse model. Nasal administration of gonococcal outer membrane (OM) prepns. induced the development of systemic and vaginal immune responses that were directed mainly against a limited number of gonococcal OM proteins. The impact of nasal immunization on vaginal colonization by N. gonorrhoeae was evaluated by use of an exptl. model, in which mice were treated with estradiol to prolong the infection. Bacterial clearance was significantly faster for mice immunized intranasally with N. gonorrhoeae OM prepns. (4.0 ± 2.5 days) than for control mice (8.5 ± 4.3 days). The estradiol-treated mouse model may serve as a useful tool for the evaluation of potential gonococcal vaccine candidates.
REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:390802 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000390802
TITLE: Maternal immunization with recombinant Sip protein confers protection against group B streptococcal infection.
AUTHOR(S): **Martin, D.** [Reprint author]; Boyer, M. [Reprint author]; **Hamel, J.** [Reprint author]; Rioux, S. [Reprint author]; **Couture, F.** [Reprint author]; **Brodeur, B. R.** [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University Laval Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada
SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 300. print.
Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Los Angeles, California, USA. May 21-25, 2000. American Society for Microbiology.

ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:386218 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000386218
TITLE: Localization of Sip protein at the surface of Group B Streptococcus.
AUTHOR(S): Rioux, S. [Reprint author]; **Martin, D.** [Reprint author]; Ackermann, H. W.; **Hamel, J.** [Reprint author]; **Couture, F.** [Reprint author]; Dumont, J. [Reprint author]; Desjardins, P. [Reprint author]; **Brodeur, B. R.** [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University Laval Medical Center, Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada
SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 298. print.
Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Los Angeles, California, USA. May 21-25, 2000. American Society for Microbiology.
ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:658979 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:3791
TITLE: Candidate Neisseria meningitidis NspA vaccine
AUTHOR(S): **Martin, D.**; **Brodeur, B. R.**; **Hamel, J.**; **Couture, F.**; de Alwis, U.; Lian, Z.; Martin, S.; Andrews, D.; Ellis, R. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Recherche en Vaccinologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Quebec, Pavillon CHUL et Universite Laval, Sainte-Foy, QC, G1V 4G2, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Biotechnology (2000), 83(1,2), 27-31
CODEN: JBITD4; ISSN: 0168-1656
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The highly conserved NspA protein has been found in the outer membrane of every Neisseria meningitidis strain tested so far. Two monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) directed against this protein were used to demonstrate that biol. important epitopes of the NspA protein are exposed at the surface of serol. distinct meningococcal strains. Anal. of sera collected from mice that survived a deadly meningococcal challenge following immunization with recombinant NspA protein (rNspA) revealed the presence of cross-reactive antibodies which efficiently attached to and killed the four serogroup B strains tested. These data are addnl. proof that the NspA protein is exposed at the surface of intact meningococcal cells,

which is an important characteristic for a vaccine candidate.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:465936 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000465936
TITLE: Identification of a protective ubiquitous surface group B streptococcal (GBS) protein.
AUTHOR(S): **Brodeur, B. R.** [Reprint author]; **Martin, D.** [Reprint author]; Boyer, M. [Reprint author]; Charlebois, I. [Reprint author]; **Hamel, J.** [Reprint author]; **Couture, F.** [Reprint author]; Rioux, C. R. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vaccine Res. Unit, Univ. Laval Med. Ctr., Sainte-Foy, PQ, Canada
SOURCE: Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (1999) Vol. 39, pp. 378. cd-rom. Meeting Info.: 39th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. San Francisco, California, USA. September 26-29, 1999. American Society for Microbiology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 2000
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000047222 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10578022
TITLE: Improvement in lipid and haemostasis patterns after Helicobacter pylori infection eradication in type 1 diabetic patients.
AUTHOR: de Luis D A; Garcia Avello A; Lasuncion M A; Aller R; **Martin de Argila C**; Boixeda de Miquel D; de la Calle H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endocrinology, Hospital Ramon y Cajal, Universidad de Alcala de Henares, Madrid, 28034, Spain.
SOURCE: Clinical nutrition (Edinburgh, Lothian), (1999 Aug) 18 (4) 227-31.
Journal code: 8309603. ISSN: 0261-5614.
PUB. COUNTRY: SCOTLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000810
Last Updated on STN: 20000810
Entered Medline: 20000726
AB Helicobacter pylori has been implicated in the cardiovascular risk of diabetic patients. The aim of our study was to investigate whether the Helicobacter pylori infection plays a role in the lipid and haemostasis patterns of type 1 diabetic patients. Twenty nine patients with type 1

diabetes mellitus and H. pylori infection were enrolled (**Chlamydia** pneumoniae negative). The H. pylori infection status was assessed by serology and urease breath test. In all patients levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, lipoprotein (a) (Lpa) C reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen, thrombin/antithrombin III complex (TAT), plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1(PAI-1), tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) and von Willebrand **antigen** were measured. All patients were evaluated before and after H. pylori eradicating treatment with amoxicillin, clarithromycin and omeprazole. Twenty two patients were eradicated and seven remained infected.In H. pylori eradicated patients, HDL cholesterol increased (59.7+/-18.9 mg/dl vs 65.2+/-15. 9 mg/dl, P << 0.05), after treatment. After H. pylori eradication, the levels of CRP and TAT decreased (48+/-0.7 ng/l vs 3.3+/-0.4 ng/l;P << 0.05), (27.7+/-44.7 microg/ml vs 2.1+/-1.4 microg/ml, P << 0.05), respectively. The decrease in TAT was higher in the group of H. pylori (+) patients with higher levels of TAT (TAT >> 20 ng/ml, 92.8+/-41.6 ng/ml vs 1.9+/-2.0 ng/ml, P << 0.005; TAT 4Eth 20 ng/ml; 10.1+/-5.2 ng/ml vs 2.2+/-0.6 ng/ml, P << 0.05). These changes did not occur in patients without H. pylori eradication. Eradication of H. pylori infection in type 1 diabetic patients modifies some parameters of lipid and haemostasis patterns, (increase of HDL-cholesterol, reduction of Lpa and decrease of CRP and TAT) and so contributes to improvement of cardiovascular risk factors in these patients.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:97444 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:184548
TITLE: In vitro infection of smooth muscle cells by **Chlamydia** pneumoniae
AUTHOR(S): Knoebel, Erin; Vijayagopal, Parakat; Figueroa, Julio E., II; **Martin, David H.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Louisiana State Univ. Med. Cent., New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (1997), 65(2), 503-506
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Recent observations have shown that both **Chlamydia** pneumoniae **antigens** and DNA may be found within atherosclerotic lesions. In this study, the authors evaluated the ability of C. pneumoniae to infect cells that make up atherosclerotic lesions, including endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and cholesterol-loaded smooth muscle cells. The organism readily infected rabbit, bovine, and human aortic smooth muscle cells. Cholesterol-loaded smooth muscle cells were even more susceptible to C. pneumoniae infection. **Chlamydia** trachomatis inefficiently infected smooth muscle cells, demonstrating that this is not a characteristic of all members of the genus **Chlamydia**. C. pneumoniae infected bovine endothelial cells poorly. This study demonstrates that C. pneumoniae readily infects one of the important types of cells found within atherosclerotic lesions, i.e., smooth muscle cells with and without cholesterol loading.
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:392608 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799691811
TITLE: Heat shock response of Streptococcus pneumoniae: Identification of immunoreactive stress proteins.
AUTHOR(S): **Hamel, Josee** [Reprint author]; **Martin, Denis; Brodeur, Bernard B.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Recherche en Vaccinologie, Lab. et Serv. d'Infectiologie, Centre Hospitalier Univ. de Quebec, Sainte-Foy, PQ G1V 4G2, Canada
SOURCE: Microbial Pathogenesis, (1997) Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 11-21. CODEN: MIPAEV. ISSN: 0882-4010.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Sep 1997
Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 1997

AB In order to investigate whether pneumococcal heat shock proteins (HSPs) were major immunogens of humoral immune response, we first characterized the heat shock response of S. pneumoniae. Three HSPs, HSP62, HSP72 and HSP80, having an apparent molecular mass of 62, 72, and 80 kDa, respectively, were detected by labelling proteins synthesized with (35S)methionine after a shift from 37 degree C to 45 degree C and fluorography of SDS-polyacrylamide gels. Radioimmunoprecipitation and immunoblot analyses with mouse anti-pneumococcal sera revealed that HSP72 was a major immunogen. S. pneumoniae HSP62 was another **antigen** which was precipitated by some immune sera. Anti-HSP72 antibodies appeared after the first immunization with S. pneumoniae **antigens** and subsequent immunization elicited a booster response. Monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) to pneumococcal HSP72 were produced and their specificities defined. The epitopes reactive with four MAbs are highly conserved in S. pneumoniae since 20 out of 20 different strains were recognized by each individual MAb. Western blot analysis revealed cross-reactivities with few nonpneumococcal strains. By N-terminal sequence analysis, the S. pneumoniae HSP72 was found to belong to the heat shock protein 70 family. That HSP72 is an important highly conserved **antigen** in S. pneumoniae should provide a basis for further investigation of its physiological and, potential pathogenic role.

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:599003 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:199003
TITLE: A novel approach to the laboratory diagnosis of **Chlamydia** trachomatis infections using monoclonal anti-idiotypic antibodies
AUTHOR(S): Laferriere, Craig; Peeling, Rosanna W.; Tackaberry, Eilleen S.; **Hamel, Josee**; Dillon, Jo-Anne; **Brodeur, Bernard R.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Laboratory for Immunology, and, Ontario K1A 0L2, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (1993), 163(1), 123-31
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors have developed a novel enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for the

specific detection of **Chlamydia** trachomatis utilizing a monoclonal anti-idiotypic antibody to an antibody directed against a **chlamydia** specific epitope on 60 kDa heat-shock protein (HSP60). The basis of the assay is the inhibition of the binding of idiotype to anti-idiotype by **antigen** present in test samples. Two configurations of the assay were developed: a blocking EIA and a competition EIA. Greater sensitivity was observed using the competition EIA,
with the assay detecting purified recombinant HSP60 and purified **chlamydia** in a concentration-dependent manner from 0.01 to 10 μg protein and from 0.5 to 12 μg total protein, resp. The assay is highly specific and offers several potential advantages over currently available EIAs for the detection of this pathogen.

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92382612 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1325036
TITLE: A controlled trial of a single dose of azithromycin for the treatment of **chlamydial** urethritis and cervicitis. The Azithromycin for **Chlamydial** Infections Study Group.
AUTHOR: **Martin D H**; Mroczkowski T F; Dalu Z A; McCarty J; Jones R B; Hopkins S J; Johnson R B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Louisiana State University, New Orleans 70112.
SOURCE: New England journal of medicine, (1992 Sep 24) 327 (13) 921-5.
Journal code: 0255562. ISSN: 0028-4793.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(MULTICENTER STUDY)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199209
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19921018
Last Updated on STN: 19921018
Entered Medline: 19920930

AB BACKGROUND. Currently, there is no single-dose therapy that is effective in the treatment of urethral or endocervical infections with **Chlamydia** trachomatis. Azithromycin is a new azalide antibiotic that has substantial activity against C. trachomatis, is concentrated intracellularly, and has a long half-life in serum and tissue. METHODS. We conducted a trial in which 299 female patients and 158 male patients with uncomplicated genital infection and a positive C. trachomatis **antigen** test were randomly assigned to receive either azithromycin (1 g once orally) or doxycycline (100 mg orally twice daily for seven days). Only patients subsequently determined to have a culture positive for C. trachomatis at base line were included in the evaluation of efficacy. RESULTS. Among the patients who could be evaluated, 5 of the 141 patients (4 percent) treated with azithromycin did not respond to treatment, as compared with 3 of the 125 patients (2 percent) treated with doxycycline (difference between groups, 2 percent; 95 percent confidence interval, 0 to 6 percent). Of the patients evaluated 21 to 35 days after treatment, none of 112 treated with azithromycin and 1 of 102 treated with

doxycycline had a positive culture. The rates of bacteriologic cure were similar for the 98 female patients (97 percent) and the 43 male patients (95 percent) treated with azithromycin. Seventeen percent of the patients who received azithromycin and 20 percent of those treated with doxycycline had mild-to-moderate drug-related side effects, mainly gastrointestinal symptoms. CONCLUSIONS. A single 1-g dose of azithromycin is as effective for the treatment of uncomplicated genital **chlamydial** infections as a standard seven-day course of doxycycline.

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91095645 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2267357
TITLE: [Immunotypes of **Chlamydia** trachomatis and the clinical picture of non-gonorrheal urethritis in men and cervicitis in women].
Immunotypy **Chlamydia** trachomatis a obraz kliniczny ngu u mezczyzn i zapalenia szyjki macicy u kobiet.
AUTHOR: Seliborska Z; Mroczkowski T F; **Martin D**; Moore L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instytutu Wenerologii AM w Warszawie.
SOURCE: Przeglad dermatologiczny, (1990 Jul-Aug) 77 (4) 272-5.
Journal code: 19840710R. ISSN: 0033-2526.
PUB. COUNTRY: Poland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Polish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199102
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910322
Last Updated on STN: 19910322
Entered Medline: 19910214

AB 102 **Chlamydia** trachomatis isolates obtained from pregnant women and 42 isolates from man-consorts of women with **chlamydial** infection of cervix were immunotyped using a microimmunofluorescence (micro IF) with monoclonal antibodies kit (Washington Research Foundation, Seattle, USA). In both groups of patients the most common serovars were: E (37.3%) and D (24.6%) belonging to B-complex. Additional serovars noted were: F (11.3%), J (11.3%), I' (4.5%), I (3.5%, K (3.5%), G (2.8%) and H. Ba (both 0.2%). N. gonorrhoeae and/or T. vaginalis infections were more frequent from patients with B-complex Ch. trachomatis serovars (28/75 that is 37%) than C-complex Ch. trachomatis serovars (3/25 that is 12%).

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:421663 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198937077126; BR37:77126
TITLE: A NEW **ANTIGEN** DETECTION TEST FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF **CHLAMYDIA**-TRACHOMATIS CT INFECTIONS IN ASYMPTOMATIC PREGNANT WOMEN.
AUTHOR(S): **MARTIN D** [Reprint author]; GRUBB D; SELIBORSKA Z
CORPORATE SOURCE: LSU MED SCH, NEW ORLEANS, LA, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (1989) Vol. 89, pp. 411.
Meeting Info.: 89TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, MAY 14-18, 1989. ABSTR ANNU MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL.
CODEN: ASMACK. ISSN: 0094-8519.

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Sep 1989
Last Updated on STN: 7 Sep 1989

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 18 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84033194 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6355182
TITLE: Depression of the lymphocyte transformation response to microbial **antigens** and to phytohemagglutinin during pregnancy.
AUTHOR: Brunham R C; **Martin D H**; Hubbard T W; Kuo C C; Critchlow C W; Cles L D; Eschenbach D A; Holmes K K
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI 14180 (NIAID)
AI 19121 (NIAID)
EY 00219 (NEI)
SOURCE: Journal of clinical investigation, (1983 Nov) 72 (5) 1629-38.
Journal code: 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198312
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19831217

AB Lymphocyte transformation (LT) responses to **Chlamydia** trachomatis, to four other microbial **antigens**, and to phytohemagglutinin (PHA) were studied in 201 women during pregnancy and/or 3-18 wk postpartum. The LT responses to all stimulants tested were significantly depressed during pregnancy when compared with postpartum LT responses. This difference occurred whether LT assays were performed in autologous or pooled heterologous plasma collected from nonpregnant donors. Among women studied in the third trimester and again postpartum, the autologous LT stimulation index (LTSI) rose from 1.7 to 3.4 (P less than 0.001) with C. trachomatis elementary body **antigen**, from 3.7 to 7.9 (P less than 0.001) with Candida albicans cell wall extract, from 4.5 to 7.8 (P = 0.008) with streptokinase-streptodornase, from 1.7 to 3.0 (P = 0.007) with fluid tetanus toxoid, from 1.7 to 2.8 (P = 0.046) with mumps virus skin test **antigen**, from 35.5 to 87.0 (P less than 0.001) with PHA (2 micrograms/ml), and from 107.2 to 181.9 (P = 0.007) with PHA (10 micrograms/ml). LT responses to C. trachomatis were compared in 52 pregnant women and 58 nonpregnant women; all the women had C. trachomatis isolated at the time of LT assay. Using either plasma supplement, the mean LTSI with C. trachomatis **antigen** was significantly higher in nonpregnant women than in pregnant women, regardless of trimester (P less than 0.001). Among 12 women who were serially tested and remained culture positive for C. trachomatis throughout pregnancy and the postpartum period, the mean autologous LTSI rose from 1.9 in the third trimester to 7.8 postpartum (P = 0.0004). These data are the first to show that the immune response to an ongoing bacterial infection is depressed during pregnancy and to definitively document the depressed LT responses during human pregnancy.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:17:27 ON 23 NOV 2004

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

Devi, S.
10/022832


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       23nov04 12:25:14 User219783 Session D2059.2

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Nov W3
        (c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
  File 440:Current Contents Search(R) 1990-2004/Nov 23
        (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
  File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Nov W02
        (c) 2004 European Patent Office
  File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. _1982-2004/Nov W4
        (c) 2004 Thomson Derwent & ISI
  File 113:European R&D Database 1997
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*File 113: This file is closed (no updates)

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Set     Items    Description
S1         93    AU=(COUTURE F? OR COUTURE, F?)
S2        534    AU=(HAMEL, J? OR HAMEL J?)
S3        163    AU=(BRODEUR, B? OR BRODEUR B?)
S4       7794    AU=(MARTIN, D? OR MARTIN D?)
S5        204    AU=(BRASSARD, P? OR BRASSARD P?)
S6        143    AU=(BEAUDOIN, F? OR BEAUDOIN F?)
S7          1    AU=(PREFONTAINE, P? OR PREFONTAINE P?)
S8          1    S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6 AND S7
S9         10    S1 AND (S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S10       116    S2 AND (S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S11       103    S3 AND (S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S12         3    S4 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
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S14         1    S6 AND S7
S15       159    (S10 OR S11 OR S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7) AND
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S16        62    S15 AND ANTIGEN? ?
S17        48    S16 AND (DNA OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC OR DEOXY(W)RIBONUCLEIC OR
                 NUCLEIC)

S20        57    S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S17
S21         8    RD (unique items)
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 113

 21/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

12050433  References: 10
TITLE: Candidate Neisseria meningitidis NspA vaccine
AUTHOR(S): Martin D (REPRINT); Brodeur BR; Hamel J;
  Couture F; de Alwis U; Lian ZR; Martin S; Andrews D; Ellis RW
AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: denis.martin@crchul.ulaval.ca
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ctr Hosp Univ Quebec, Unite Rech Vaccinol, Pavillon
  CHUL/St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/ (REPRINT); Ctr Hosp Univ Quebec, Unite
  Rech Vaccinol, /St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/; Univ Laval, /St Foy/PQ G1V
  4G2/Canada/; BioChem Pharma, /Northborough//MA/01532
PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
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- Author(s)

PUBLICATION: JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, 2000, V83, N1-2 (SEP 29), P27-31
GENUINE ARTICLE#: 360CM
PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
ISSN: 0168-1656
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: The highly conserved NspA protein has been found in the outer membrane of every Neisseria meningitidis strain tested so far. Two monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) directed against this protein were used to demonstrate that biologically important epitopes of the NspA protein are exposed at the surface of serologically distinct meningococcal strains. Analysis of sera collected from mice that survived a deadly meningococcal challenge following immunization with recombinant NspA protein (rNspA) revealed the presence of cross-reactive antibodies which efficiently attached to and killed the four serogroup B strains tested. These data are additional proof that the NspA protein is exposed at the surface of intact meningococcal cells, which is an important characteristic for a vaccine candidate. (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

12009084 References: 61
TITLE: Intranasal immunization with gonococcal outer membrane preparations reduces the duration of vaginal colonization of mice by Neisseria gonorrhoeae
AUTHOR(S): Plante M; Jerse A; **Hamel J; Couture F;** Rioux CR; **Brodeur BR; Martin D (REPRINT)**
AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: denis.martin@crchul.ulaval.ca
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Laval, Vaccine Unit, Pavillon CHUL,Edifice T-367,2705 Blvd Laurier/St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/ (REPRINT); Univ Laval, Vaccine Unit, /St Foy/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/; Uniformed Serv Univ Hlth Sci, Dept Microbiol & Immunol, /Bethesda//MD/20814
PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
PUBLICATION: JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 2000, V182, N3 (SEP), P848-855
GENUINE ARTICLE#: 355LH
PUBLISHER: UNIV CHICAGO PRESS, 5720 SOUTH WOODLAWN AVE, CHICAGO, IL 60637-1603 USA
ISSN: 0022-1899
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Nasal immunization was studied to determine if it could elicit an immune response capable of preventing vaginal colonization by Neisseria gonorrhoeae or of reducing its duration in the estradiol-treated mouse model. Nasal administration of gonococcal outer membrane (OM) preparations induced the development of systemic and vaginal immune responses that were directed mainly against a limited number of gonococcal OM proteins. The impact of nasal immunization on vaginal colonization by N. gonorrhoeae was evaluated by use of an experimental model, in which mice were treated with estradiol to prolong the infection. Bacterial clearance was significantly faster for mice immunized intranasally with N. gonorrhoeae OM preparations (4.0 +/- 2.5 days) than for control mice (8.5 +/- 4.3 days). The estradiol-treated mouse model may serve as a useful tool for the evaluation of potential gonococcal vaccine candidates.

21/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

12006603 References: 47
TITLE: Identification of group B streptococcal Sip protein, which elicits cross-protective immunity
AUTHOR(S): **Brodeur BR (REPRINT)**; Boyer M; Charlebois I; **Hamel J**; **Couture F**; Rioux CR; **Martin D**
AUTHOR(S) E-MAIL: Bernard.Brodeur@crchul.ulaval.ca
CORPORATE SOURCE: CHU Quebec, Unite Rech Vaccinol, Pavillon CHUL,Edifice T-367,2705 Blvd Laurier/Quebec City/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/ (REPRINT); CHU Quebec, Unite Rech Vaccinol, /Quebec City/PQ G1V 4G2/Canada/; Univ Laval, /St Foy/PQ G1K 4G2/Canada/
PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
PUBLICATION: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 2000, V68, N10 (OCT), P5610-5618
GENUINE ARTICLE#: 355QE
PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904 USA
ISSN: 0019-9567
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: A protein of group B streptococci (GBS), named Sip for surface immunogenic protein, which is distinct from previously described surface proteins, was identified after immunological screening of a genomic library. Immunoblots using a Sip-specific monoclonal antibody indicated that a protein band with an approximate molecular mass of 53 kDa which did not vary in size was present in every GBS strain tested. Representatives of all nine GBS serotypes were included in the panel of strains. Cloning and sequencing of the sip gene revealed an open reading frame of 1,305 nucleotides coding for a polypeptide of 432 amino acid residues, with a calculated pi of 6.84 and molecular mass of 45.5 kDa, Comparison of the nucleotide sequences from six different strains confirmed with 98% identity that the sip gene is highly conserved among GBS isolates. N-terminal amino acid sequencing also indicated the presence of a 25-amino-acid signal peptide which is cleaved in the mature protein. More importantly, immunization with the recombinant Sip protein efficiently protected CD-1 mice against deadly challenges with six GBS strains of serotypes Ia/c, Ib, II/R, III, V, and VI. The data presented in this study suggest that this highly conserved protein induces cross-protective immunity against GBS infections and emphasize its potential as a universal vaccine candidate.

21/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 440)
DIALOG(R)File 440:Current Contents Search(R)

08141347 References: 27
TITLE: In vitro infection of smooth muscle cells by **Chlamydia** pneumoniae
AUTHOR(S): Knoebel E; Vijayagopal P; Figueroa JE; **Martin DH (REPRINT)**
CORPORATE SOURCE: LOUISIANA STATE UNIV,MED CTR, DEPT MED, 1542 TULANE AVE/NEW ORLEANS//LA/70112 (REPRINT); LOUISIANA STATE UNIV,MED CTR, DEPT MED/NEW ORLEANS//LA/70112

PUBLICATION TYPE: JOURNAL
PUBLICATION: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 1997, V65, N2 (FEB), P503-506
GENUINE ARTICLE#: WE900
PUBLISHER: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1325 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4171
ISSN: 0019-9567
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: ARTICLE

ABSTRACT: Recent observations have shown that both **Chlamydia** pneumoniae **antigens** and **DNA** may be found within atherosclerotic lesions. In this study, we evaluated the ability of C. pneumoniae to infect cells that make up atherosclerotic lesions, including endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and cholesterol loaded smooth muscle cells. The organism readily infected rabbit, bovine, and human aortic smooth muscle cells, Cholesterol-loaded smooth muscle cells were even more susceptible to C. pneumoniae infection, **Chlamydia** trachomatis inefficiently infected smooth muscle cells, demonstrating that this is not a characteristic of all members of the genus **Chlamydia**, C. pneumoniae infected bovine endothelial cells poorly. This study demonstrates that C. pneumoniae readily infects one of the important types of cells found within atherosclerotic lesions, i.e., smooth muscle cells with and without cholesterol loading.

21/3,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01473034
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE ANTIGENS AND CORRESPONDING DNA FRAGMENTS
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA ANTIGENE UND ENTSPRECHENDE DNA FRAGMENTE
ANTIGENES D'HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE ET FRAGMENTS D'ADN CORRESPONDANTS
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Shire BioChem Inc., (922805), 275 Armand Frappier Boulevard, Laval, Quebec H7V 4A7, (CA), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
HAMEL, Josee, 2401 Maritain, Sillery, Quebec G1T 1N6, (CA)
COUTURE, France, 147 du Ble, St-Ferreol-les-neiges, Quebec G0A 3RO, (CA)
BRODEUR, Bernard, R.,, 2401 Maritain, Sillery, Quebec G1T 1N6, (CA)
MARTIN, Denis, 4728-G rue Gaboury, St-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Quebec G3A 1E9, (CA)
OUELLET, Catherine, 763 du Bocage, St-Jean-Chrysostome, Quebec G6Z 2Z8, (CA)
TREMBLAY, Mireille, 9365 Maurice-Bellemare, Quebec, Quebec G2B 5E1, (CA)
CHARBONNEAU, Annie, 585 Pere Marquette, Quebec, Quebec G1S 1Z5, (CA)
VAYSSIER, Catherine, 2030 de la Terrasse Stuart, Sillery, Quebec G1T 1H8, (CA
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Hill, Justin John et al (127251), McDermott, Will & Emery, 7 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 3AR, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1322762 A2 030702 (Basic)
WO 2002028889 020411
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001980063 011002; WO 2001CA1402 011002
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 236712 P 001002
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;

LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/31; C12N-015/63; C07K-014/285; C07K-019/00; A61K-039/102; G01N-033/569
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

21/3,AB/6 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01436545
Chlamydia pneumoniae antigenes
Chlamydia pneumoniae **Antigene**
Antigenes de **Chlamydia** pneumoniae
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Shire BioChem Inc., (922805), 275 Armand Frappier Boulevard, Laval, Quebec H7V 4A7, (CA), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Couture, France, 3875 rue Des Opales, St-David, Quebec G6W 7M2, (CA)
Hamel, Josee, 2401 Maritain, Sillery, Quebec G1T 1N6, (CA)
Brodeur, Bernard R., 2401 Maritain, Sillery, Quebec G1T 1N6, (CA)
Martin, Denis, 4728-G rue Gaboury, St-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Quebec G3A 1E9, (CA)
Brassard,Pascal, 1876 St.Alfred, Plessisville, Quebec G6L 2G3, (CA)
Beaudoin,Frederic, 873 Mgr.Grandin No 4, Ste Foy, Quebec G1V 3X3, (CA)
Prefontaine,Paul, 315 rue Saunders,App.3, Quebec, Quebec G1S 1P5, (CA
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
HOFFMANN - EITLE (101511), Patent- und Rechtsanwalte Arabellastrasse 4, 81925 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1219635 A2 020703 (Basic)
EP 1219635 A3 031008
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001130295 011221;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 256941 P 001221
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-014/295; C12N-015/63; A61K-038/00; A61P-031/04

ABSTRACT EP 1219635 A2
Chlamydia pneumoniae polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them are disclosed. Said polypeptides are antigenic and therefore useful components for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of **Chlamydial** infection in animals. Also disclosed are recombinant methods of producing the protein **antigens** as well as diagnostic assays for detecting **Chlamydia** bacterial infection, particularly C. pneumoniae.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 52
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: NONE
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200227	1090
SPEC A	(English)	200227	9902
Total word count - document A			10992
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			10992

21/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0297377 DBR Accession No.: 2002-19224 PATENT
New **Chlamydia** pneumoniae proteins or **antigens**, useful for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of **Chlamydial** bacterial infections, e.g. sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease - recombinant vaccine for protection against asthma, bacterium infection and atherosclerosis
AUTHOR: **COUTURE F; HAMEL J; BRODEUR B R; MARTIN D**
PATENT ASSIGNEE: SHIRE BIOCHEM INC 2002
PATENT NUMBER: EP 1219635 PATENT DATE: 20020703 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2002-530680 (200257)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 256941 APPLIC. DATE: 20001221
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: EP 2001130295 APPLIC. DATE: 20011221
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A new isolated polypeptide, which comprises a sequence from **Chlamydia** pneumoniae having 149-1085 amino acids fully defined in the specification, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A novel polypeptide comprising: (a) a sequence chosen from any of 19 sequences comprising 149-1085 amino acids fully defined in the specification; (b) a polypeptide having at least 70-95% identity to a second polypeptide comprising any of the 19 sequences cited in (a); (c) a polypeptide capable of generating antibodies with binding specificity for (a); (d) an epitope bearing portion of (a); (e) fragments or analogs of any of (a)-(d); or (f) any of the polypeptide of (a)-(d), where the N-terminal Met residue or the secretory amino acid sequence is deleted. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) an isolated polynucleotide, which encodes any of the polypeptide described above, or its complement; (2) a vector comprising the polynucleotide, where the **DNA** is operably linked to an expression control region; (3) a host cell transfected with the vector; (4) a process for producing the polypeptide; (5) a chimeric polypeptide comprising two or more polypeptides having any of the 19 sequences cited above, provided that the polypeptides are linked so as to form a chimeric polypeptide; (6) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide, and a pharmaceutical carrier, diluent or adjuvant; (7) methods for diagnosing **Chlamydia** infection comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a host; and (b) (i) incubating an antibody or its fragment reactive with the **Chlamydia** polypeptide with the biological sample to form a mixture; and detecting specifically bound antibody or bound fragment in the mixture which indicates the presence of **Chlamydia**; or (ii) incubating one or more **Chlamydia** polypeptide(s) or its fragments with the biological sample to form a mixture; and detecting specifically bound

antigen or bound fragment in the mixture which indicates the presence of antibody specific to **Chlamydia** ; and (8) a kit comprising the polypeptide for detecting or diagnosing **Chlamydia** infection. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Polynucleotide: The polynucleotide is **DNA** or RNA. The polynucleotide hybridizes under stringent conditions to either a **DNA** sequence encoding the polypeptide, or the complement of a **DNA** encoding a polypeptide, where the polypeptide comprises: (b.1) any of the polypeptide described above; or (b.2) at least 10 contiguous amino acid residues from any of the polypeptide described above. Preparation: The polypeptide is prepared by culturing the host cell described above for the expression of the polypeptide (claimed). ACTIVITY - Antibiotic; Antibacterial. Groups of 7 female BALB/c mice were immunized intranasally four times at 2-week intervals with 20 microg of affinity purified C. pneumoniae His.Tag recombinant protein in the presence of choleric toxin adjuvant or E. coli heat labile toxin adjuvant, or as a control, with adjuvant alone in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Subcutaneous immunizations were also done in the presence of QuilA. Results showed that mice, intranasally or subcutaneously immunized with BVH-CPN1 has **chlamydial** lung titers that were over 3-3.6-fold lower than those of control mice immunized with adjuvant only, giving a protection level of 67-73%. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. USE - The polypeptide or composition is useful for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of **Chlamydial** bacterial infection (specifically those caused by C. pneumoniae, C. psittaci or C. trachomatis) in a host susceptible to **Chlamydiae** infection, e.g. sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis, asthmatic bronchitis adult-onset asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), atherogenesis or atherosclerosis. The polypeptide or composition is also useful for producing a diagnostic agent of **Chlamydial** bacterial infection in a host susceptible to **Chlamydiae** infection. The kit is useful for detecting or diagnosing **Chlamydia** infection. The host may be an animal, human (all claimed) or bird. (122 pages)

21/3,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0293231 DBR Accession Number: 2002-15078 PATENT
Novel isolated Haemophilus influenzae polypeptides BVH-NTHI1-12, useful for inducing protective immune responses against H. influenzae in animals and for treating otitis media, sinusitis, bronchitis and pneumonia - vector-mediated gene transfer and expression in host cell for recombinant vaccine and infection therapy
AUTHOR: **HAMEL J; COUTURE F; BRODEUR B R; MARTIN D**; OUELLET C; TREMBLAY M; CHARBONNEAU A; VAYSSIER C
PATENT ASSIGNEE: SHIRE BIOCHEM INC 2002
PATENT NUMBER: WO 200228889 PATENT DATE: 20020411 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2002-435325 (200246)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 236712 APPLIC. DATE: 20001002
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2001CA1402 APPLIC. DATE: 20011002
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Isolated polypeptide (I) comprising fully defined BVH-NTHI1-12 polypeptide sequence (PS) of 379, 335, 550, 657, 160, 312, 347, 313, 178, 575, 1112, 272 amino acids as given in

the specification (or fragments and analogs (FA)) having 70-90% identity to a sequence of PS (or its FA), or epitope bearing portion of PS (or its FA) (PS is of Non-Haemophilus influenzae strain 12085), is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Isolated polypeptide (I) comprising fully defined BVH-NTHI1-12 polypeptide sequence (PS) of 379, 335, 550, 657, 160, 312, 347, 313, 178, 575, 1112, 272 amino acids as given in the specification (or fragments and analogs (FA)) having 70-90% identity to a sequence of PS (or its FA), or epitope bearing portion of PS (or its FA) (PS is of Non-Haemophilus influenzae strain 12085). (I) is a polypeptide: (a) which has 70-90% identity to a second polypeptide having a sequence of PS (or its FA); (b) comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA); (c) which is capable of generating antibodies having specificity for a polypeptide having a sequence of PS (or its FA); (d) which is an epitope bearing portion of a polypeptide having a sequence of PS (or its FA); or (e) in which the N-terminal Met residue or secretory amino acid sequence is deleted. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) a chimeric polypeptide (II) comprising 2 or more polypeptides having a sequence of PS (or its FA) (provided that the polypeptides are linked to form a chimeric polypeptide); (2) an isolated polynucleotide (III) comprising: (a) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having 70-95% identity to PS (or its FA), or a polypeptide comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA), or a polypeptide capable of generating antibodies with binding specificity for polypeptide having sequence of PS (or its FA), or an epitope bearing portion of PS (or its FA); (b) a polynucleotide complementary to (a); (3) a vector (IV) comprising (III); (4) a host cell (V) transfected with (IV); and (5) preparation of (I). WIDER DISCLOSURE - The following are also disclosed: (1) RNA molecules corresponding to DNA molecules encoding (I); (2) antibodies specific to (I); (3) kit comprising (I) for detection or diagnosis of H. influenzae infection; and (4) a vaccine comprising (I). BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation: (I) Is prepared by standard recombinant techniques (claimed). Preferred Polynucleotide: (III) hybridizes under stringent conditions to either: (a) DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide; or (b) the complement of a DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide: (i) comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA); or (ii) comprising at least 10 contiguous amino acids from polypeptide comprising a sequence of PS (or its FA). ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; auditory; antibacterial. The protective ability of BVH-NTHI immunization against Non-typeable H. influenzae infection was tested in mice. Groups of 5 female BALB/C mice were immunized intranasally three times at two-week intervals with 25 g of affinity purified BVH-NTHI1-His.Tag recombinant polypeptide in presence of the Escherichia coli heat-Iabile toxin adjuvant (LT) or as a control, with adjuvant alone in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Blood samples were collected from the orbital sinus on day prior to each immunization and 14 days following the third (day 42) injection. Antibody titers were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA) on heat-killed and outer membrane vesicles of the Non-typeable H. influenzae strain 12085. Results of the immunogenicity study showed that the level of specific antibodies in serum of immunized animals rose by around 1000-fold relative to control serum. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. USE - (V) is useful for producing (I) by recombinant techniques. Compositions comprising (I) (C) are useful for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of otitis media, sinusitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, meningitis and bacteremia. Preferably, (C) is useful for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of H. influenzae bacterial

infection in an individual susceptible to H. influenzae (Typeable or Non-typeable H. influenzae infection. (C) Is also useful as a diagnostic reagent for otitismedia, sinusitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, meningitis, bacteremia and for any Non-typeable or Typeable H. influenzae bacterial in an individual (claimed). (I) Is also useful in a diagnostic test for H. influenzae infection and for detecting antibodies specific for H. influenzae polypeptide. (I) is useful for inducing a protective immune response against H. influenzae, and for treating or preventing H. influenzae infection. (I) Is also useful as an immunogen for producing specific antibodies for diagnosis and treatment of H. influenzae. (III) May be used for designing DNA probes for detecting the presence of H. influenzae in a biological sample suspected of containing such bacteria. The DNA probes may be used for detecting circulating H. influenzae in a sample. ADMINISTRATION - Pharmaceutical compositions are administered by injection, rapid infusion, nasopharyngeal absorption, dermoabsorption, or oral routes. Dosages range from 0.001-100 (preferably (0.1-1) microg/kg 1-3 times with intervals of 1-6 weeks between immunizations.(58 pages)

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